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Riberally print for. Ref-Our Foreign Correspondents are
Republicanty Engueries to Sell all Letters and Page.

Volume XXV......No. 85

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Law for Ladies-Wil-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- JACK CADE- JACOBITE. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street,-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -- ROMANCE OF A POOR

DEANS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- VENETIAN-BROADWAY BOUDOIR, 444 Broadway,-Trm Proner

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. -BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c. -- WE COME FROM THE HILLS NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Gro. CHRISTY'S MIN. PRINTED IN BONGS, DANCES, &C.—THE TOODLES.

CLINTON HALL, Aster Place -E. Y. Rorbins' LECTURE ON SANITARY REPORM AND PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM. NATIONAL CONCERT SALOON, National Theatre.

ONDERDONK HALL, 405 Grand street.—HATTI MIN CONCERT HALL, Poughkeepsie.—Wood's MINSTREIS IN

New York, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The News.

The steamship Baltic, from Aspinwall March 18. and bringing the passengers, treasure and mails brought down from San Francisco to Panama with dates from the former place of March 5 arrived yesterday afternoon. By this arrival we have full details of news from Oregon, Washington Territory, British Columbia and California. The treasure list per the Baltic amounted to \$895,336 64-the smallest amount that has been received here for the past seven years. The cause ascribed for this diminution is the fact of the discovery of silver ore in the Washoe district, and the investment of large amounts of capital in mining enterprises for the developement of the new aurife rous district. Some of the ore is assayed equal to a value of \$30,000 per ton, this being generally understood for silver alone. Another large fire occurred in San Francisco on the 3d instant, and property to the amount of \$33,000 was destroyed. By a despatch from Sacramento, of the 4th instant, we learn that a destructive fire occurred at that place. and large amount of property was destructed. The Sacramount amount of property was destroyed. The Sacramento papers state and fires are becoming more frequent. and mat in about four cases out of five they are one work of incendiaries. California since she came into the Confederacy, has been the scene of larger and more destructive fires than any other State in the Union, from the fact that everything is held at a fictitious value; for instance, a wooder house is held at as high a price as a brick or stone one in New York; and when one of the former gets on fire it generally involves a dozen others before it is subdued. In our news columns will be found the details of an indiscriminate and horrible mass of two hundred Indians at the Indian villages on Humboldt Bay, besides other intelligence from Washington Territory, British Columbia and Ore

gon.

The news from New Granada contains the important announcement that the Cass-Herran treaty, as amended by the United States Senate, has been finally ratified by both houses of Congress. The measure had been recommended by President Ospina in his message. The President's opposition to a repeal of the unpopular "Election Law" had caused great excitement, and a revolution was

In Guatamala, the Wyke treaty, to settle the boundary between that country and British Honduras, had been ratified. The health of Hon. Beverly S. Clarke, United States Minister, had not im proved, and he intended returning to the United States in the next steamer.

Gen. Barrios had been elected President of San Salvador, and his term of office extended to six

The government of Nicaragua had confirmed Colonel Cauty's contract.

The government of Costa Rica had arrested a Spanish subject for some expressions he had used in regard to some of its acts. The Spanish Consul

interfered and had him discharged. The news from Chili contains nothing of im-

portance. Business at the mines was in a flourish ing condition, and the country generally prospe rous. Markets were active, and ores had advanced. Hon. John Bigler, United States Minister, was expected to arrive soon. In Peru an attempt at revolution at Arequips

had been suppressed. The murderers of Captain Lambert had not been discovered. The foreign residents were very indignant at a statement made by some Peruvian papers, that the unfortunate gentleman had committed suicide in a fit of delirium tremens. The arrival of a French fleet was expected, to enforce the French claims; and an American squadron is said to be very much needed, to teach the Peruvians some respect for us.

Preparations to repel the threatened invasion by Peru were making in Bolivia.

The latest accounts from Ecuador represent that country as being on the eve of civil war.

We have files of Et Comercio, of Laguayra Venezuela, to the 3d of March, inclusive. The arms of the constitutional government were still in the ascendant, and the forces of the rebels were being rapidly dispersed. On the 22d of February the followers of Medrano were attacked at Alazan by a government division from Aragua, and totally defeated. The official account of the action Caracol states that the government forces lost thety men killed and 190 wounded, and the officers The rebels lost more than one thousand

men. Some time ago we copied an article from . London Times stating that the British gover ment had made very liberal offer to the United States to settle the new Northwestern boundary etween the two countries. The offer was dispute island of San Juan and give the remainder of the group to us. We stated at the time that the plan of settlement would not be agreeable States; that it was line eating the oyter and giving us the shells. We were right Our despatch, received last night from Washing 200, informs us that the administration have de clined the Eaglish proposition, and firmly insist ppon the western channel as the boundary line.

The new gitar piece for the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne's, in Eighth street, was inaugurated yesterday. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father McEvoy, and the sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Commings. The altar piece is a fine

picture of St. Anne, and is a gift from the Rosary ociety to the church. A discourse was delivered in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Pize, of Brooklyn.

Among the number who visited Johnson, or Hicks, as he is also called, at the station house yesterday was his wife, who had arrived in the city at an early hour in the morning. She was not preriously aware of the nature of the charge against her husband, and upon learning it became much excited. She was much affected during her interview with the prisoner, and wept bitterly. Johnson appeared slightly moved, but endeavored to console her by denying the truth of the accusations against him. The prisoner was also visited by watchmaker, who recognized the watch found in his possession as having belonged to Captain Burr. Johnson maintains the utmost coolness and indifference, and has engaged a Connecticut lawyer to defend him. He will be brought before the United States Court this morning and examined on a charge of piracy. The wife of Captain Burr was so much affected at the unhappy fate of her husband as to entirely prostrate her system; and it is reported that she now lies in a very precarious condition. Public interest in the shocking affair of the E. A. Johnson continues unabated, and much anxiety is manifested for further developements. A fell report of all we have been able to glean will

be found elsewhere. The pilot boat George Steers brought to this port yesterday afternoon the wreck of the oyster sloop Spray, which she found anchored and sunk four miles off Barnegat. The Spray had previously collided with the sloop Lucinda of Rockaway. From the fact that but one person was seen on board ... the time of the collision with the Lucinds, together with other suspicious circumstances in relation to the affair, it is feared that a tracedy similar in its features to that on the E. A. Johnson was enacted on board the Spray, the victims of which were the captain and his brother. A China man named Jackalow, who was the only person seen on the Spray at the time of the collision with the Lucinda, was subsequently picked up by the schooner Thomas E. French and brought to this city, which he is supposed to have left. As his route is known to the police, there is little probability of his cluding their vigilance, and his arrest may be looked for this morning. Full details, so far as they have been developed, are given elsewhere.

Cotton continued to rule dull on Saturday, while sales were limited to some 400 a 500 bales. The low grades were depressed, while middling and higher qualiles were not obtainable at any concession under previou quotations. Flour was in moderate request and without class of brands, while the medium and lower grader closed dull. Wheat was dull and heavy, and, in the absence of sales, quotations were in a measure nominal. Small lots of Indiana white were reported at \$1.65. Corn were fair, including Western mixed at 72c, a 73c, (in small parcels). Jersey and Southern yellow sold at 75c. a 78c, and choice Southern white at 80c. Pork was dull, with small sales—new mess at \$17 62% a \$17 75 old do., \$17 12%; thin mess, \$16 87%; olf prime \$12 3714 a \$12 50; new do., \$14 3714 a \$14 50, and Western prime mess, \$16 50. Sugars were active, with sales of about 2,200 hhds, and 150 boxes, all at steady prices. Coffee was firm, with moderate sales, including 600 bags Jamaica at 13c., and 200 do. Maracaibo at 1340 reights were steady, while engagements were

The Republican macories Before the Pen leut-The Facts and the ple of contecticut-T

The State of Connecticut is the first that is called upon to give judgment through her popular elections on the momentous question: Shall this Union be driven into a state of an archy and blood ?"

That is the true issue between the two parties whose leaders and orators are respectively urging upon the people the acceptance or rejection of political theories which, if adopted, must involve this country in a sanoning of the war. The aim and object of the black republican party, with all the processes of developement of its schemes, are now unfolded. We have seized its high priest—the master mind that has worked out, years ago, the whole course of the argument, from whose fountain the political abolitionists and demagogues have drawn their thought, and brought him before the judgment seat of the people. The book of Lysander Spooner, which we have held up to view in all its fallacy of inception and powerful logic in argument, shows conclusively the end we must attain if the black republican party succeed in obtaining the control of the governthe South by virtue of law, that writs of habeas corpus must be issued to bring them before the federal courts, that federal judges must decree their emancipation, that federal armies must surround and sustain these courts in the Southern States, and repress at the point of the bayonet every attempt to resist this violent and destructive dismemberment of the social organization of the South. Nav. more : it is proclaimed that every negro is to-day in all respects the equal of the white man-that any slave is eligible to every office, not except

ing the Presidency. The intentions of our fathers who founded the Union, and framed the constitution, are set at naught; the practice of the government and the understanding of the people are declared at fault, and the republican party insists that five millions of negroes are to-day citizens of the United States, and that we are henceforth to be a motley and a mongrel people. Hitherto it has been a popular belief and a popular pride that we were a nation of whites, and of white men only. The Indian. from the earliest times to the present, has been denied citizenship; the African has ever been held beyond the pale of our nationality; and to-day the Chinese, who are pouring into our Pacific States, are resolutely withheld from an admitted equality. The natural instinct of the white man rebels against assimilation and amalgamation with the inferior races. More than that, we are convinced that to this fact we have owed our progress and greatness as a nation; and when we look upon the mongrel communities south of us, we do not hesitate to attribute their decay to the confusion of dissonant races, and the consequent decay of the superior.

But now the black republican flag is unfurled, and the white man alone is not to rule the country. There are some stout facts that oppose themselves to the triumph of this nigcer-loving theory-facts connected intimately try, and industry and commerce of the counto the interests dome, directly or indirectly, nity. The South is man in the commuthe North large quantities it buys ry article produced by the farmerfashioned by the hand of industry; it supplies us with cotton, sugar and coffee; and the exchange creates and gives employment to vast fleets of ships and thousands of seamen. This source of employment and wealth is due to the social organization of the South-to the system of domestic servitude established there. The political abolitionists, unable to meet this fact, deny it, and claim that it is to the steam engines, the cotton gins, the inventions legalized.

and labor saving machinary of the North, that this prosperity is due. But, if this were the case, how is it that the mangrel and pure negro nations south of us are not as prosperous as are those where the superiority of the white race is admitted, and the separation of the races is enforced?

Let us look at the fact. The Southern States of our Union, Cuba and Brazil are the only countries on this continent where the amalgamating theories of the black republicans are not admitted. Together they contain population of from twenty to twenty-five millions of people, including approximately eight millions of human slaves. Inhabiting territory of equal climate and soil, we have in Mexico, Central America, Hayti, the British West Indies, New Granada and Venezuela, an equal population, with a somewhat greater disproportion of the races. And what is the result to the industry of the world? Do Northern inventions and labor saving machinery produce the same result in both? The returns of the commercial statistics show that they exercise no influence. Compare the exports to the South with those to Mexico, those to Cuba with those to Hayti those to Brazil with those to Venezuela and the other States: where the slave communities take millions the others do not take thousands; and while the South, Cuba and Brazil supply the world with cotton, sugar, coffee and tobacco, the products of the mongrel nations contribute barely a drop to supply the great currents of Northern industry and trade. These are the facts upon which the people of Connecicut are to consider and to decide at the coming election: whether they are prepared and willing to enforce a political abstraction which shall supersede commerce with war, industry with bloodshed, and peace and plenty with anarchy and want.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LORBY AT WORK .- AS Congress is just getting into the business of the country-the squabbles about Speaker, Printer, and so forth, being settled-the operations of the lobby are now becoming quite brisk. The activity of change during business hours is dulness compared with the liveliness of the lobby at Washington just now. The representatives of all the different interests which look to Congress for aid are seized upon and beset by the rapacious harnies of the lobby, who endeavor to drive as hard a bargain as they can, at the same time that they make the most rosy promises of success in case their valuable services are secured. The principal and most fruitful gold fields upon which the lobby is now employed comprise the Presidential placer, in which all parties, cliques and individuals are working with pick and cradle as industriously as Pike's Peak miners; the Pacific Railroad and telegraph enterprises; private claims of every hue and shape, just and unjust; fat contracts for fort sites for the government, steamship lines, &c.; Indian treaties and claims; railroad grants, with their accompanying donations of land, and all those sorts of schemes. With such an extensive capital to work upon, it is no wonder that the lobby finds its hands full and expects to fill its pockets in proportion. But we believe that the war which the HERALD has waged upon the corruptions of the lobby has somewhat reduced its strength, as it certainly has brought its character into a most unenviable disrepute.
The grand arms—tisk was wont in former days to garrison the federal capital has dwindled into a paltry camp of second rate politicians, but still the agencies of mischief and corruption remain. There are many measures in railroad and steamship lines, and other enterprises, which are most desirable for the country at large, but which are destroyed by coming into contact with the lobby-the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph for example. The Pacific Railroad, perhaps, yields a more magnificent spoil than any other measure before the present Congress, and hence the lobby has seized hold of it with its usual rapacity. The Telegraph fused to accept the services of the lobbyites or to pay them a cent: and if this he so the Tole. graph Company are certainly entitled to some consideration. Whatever influence can be exercised to break up this infamous and corrupt lobby system deserves to be applauded by the

THE STATE DUNNING THE CITY FOR ITS DEBTS .-We have received an interesting account of the present difficulties in the financial department of the city, arising from the delay in passing the tax levy. There has been a great anxiety exhibited on the part of the Legislature. in dealing with the tax law, to get an appropriation for some \$200,000 attached to it for the Commissioners of Records, in consequence of which it has been subjected to all kinds of delays, and has finally been sent back with the Governor's veto, because of this very appropriation. Every species of pressure that could be devised has been brought to bear upon this point, and the last attempt to coerce the passage of the bill and obtain the Governor's approval, with this appropriation affixed to it, is the demand by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon Comptroller Haws for the payment of the three-fourths mill school tax due from this county to the State. It will be seen that the Comptroller refuses to pay this balance, for the reason that the treasury is empty, and must remain so until the tax levy is finally disposed of. He recommends the Legislature to pass the tax law, in such a shape, of course, that Governor Morgan can consistently approve of it, and then he will attend to the demands of the State. The Superintendent of Public Instruction complains that the members of the Legislature are becoming restive and clamorous for the payment of the sums due their several counties. If they are, let them pass the tax levy in a proper form, and we have no doubt their wants will be attended to.

WHITEWASHING THE METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—In the eighth section of the new Police bill, now before the Legislature, a provision occurs legalizing all the acts of the resent Metropolitan Board. Is not this an legalizing we make any of their acts have of getting rid of ... post facto fashion of usurping powers not conferrery simple way for the abuse of a law which was sinces of obnexious in itself, without being perverted by the Commissioners. We think the public would like to know what specific acts of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners want tobe

ROYAL AND IMPERIAL REAL ESTATE OPERA-GRS.-Some of our sharp real estate operators in Wall street must have a very strong feeling of fraternity with the royal and imperial brokers of Europe who conduct the business of land conveyancing on a most magnificent scale The principles upon which the royal brokers act are nearly identical with those of Mr. Close Shave, the great New York operator. He shaves the buyer and the seller, and divides with one or two stool-pigeons, who hold the basin and rub in the soap. In like manner the Emperors of Russia, Austria and France, and the King of Sardinia, play into each other's hands. France wants the small farm of Savoy, and is willing to exchange for it some improved city property in Tuscany. It is quite true that the Sardinian title to Savoy is not prime, nor has France the smallest claim to Tuscany. But the imperial brokers do not stand on such small points; they carry their titles to other people's property in their cartridge boxes, and serve writs of ejectment at the mouth of a sixty-eight pounder or at the point of a sword-bayonet. They have even tried to disturb the poor old Pope in some iand which the Church appropriated so long ago that the title has at least the respectability which the dust of ages gives to law parchment. For this the brokers have been heartily anathematized by all the faithful in every part of the world, and they have sus-

pended operations in that quarter. The Russians have rather a large farm of their own, but, like some people a little nearer home, they are not satisfied. Turkey and Persia are outiving domains to the Russ, and if Austria, who hankers after more Italian palaces, will agree to help Russia in robbing the Oriental sovereigns, the Cossacks will join the sharp shooters of Francis Joseph on the plains of Lombardy. In the old times Spain did a great deal in the real estate way, but failed in business through laziness and inattention. Just now the old lady has waked up, and thinks she would like to have a bit of Morocco-probably for a vegetable garden, a military drill ground, and horse-breeding farm-the chief use which France makes of Algeria.

The combinations and complications and intrigues of all these brokers are extremely interesting. The Emperor of the French is the great bear of the market. He is Jacob Little, George Law and Commodore Vanderbilt rolled into one-sovereign, politician, stock operator and real estate broker, he manages Europe exactly as a clever man keeps a dry goods shop, or operates in Wall street, or buys and sells houses, lands, politicians, Congressmen, Aldermen and other property, real and personal, steady and fancy. He has his agents and stool pigeons in every European Cabinet, and even in the Vatican itself. His best go-betweens are members of the government and Parliament of England-best, because they are used without knowing the fact, and they work faithfully for Napoleon, with the impression that their efforts tend in a contrary direction. As the Chevaller Webb has recently ascertained. among other wonderful discoveries, the Emperor is a wonderfully clever man, and the king of the real estate brokers; he reigns in the Tuileries by the will of the French people; he is Emperor of the stock and real estate market by courtesy of the British government.

THE TRAGEDIES ON BOARD THE OYSTER which occurred last week on board the oyster sloops E. A. Johnson and Spray are exciting more interest than anything of that character since the murder of Dr. Burdell. The capture of the suspected criminal of the E. A. Johnson at Providence, on Friday, created an immense excitement all along the railroad route to this city, where he arrived on Saturday, and a strong disposition to lynch him was manifested at several points. From all the circumstances that have come to light in connection with these shocking affairs, there is little doubt that a triple murder was committed on board the Johnson. and a double murder on board the Spray. The prompt arrest of the alleged murderer in the case of the Johnson is a striking in stance of the value of telegraphs and railroads as thief-catchers. With an efficient detective police and the aid of electricity and steam, it is now almost impossible for a criminal to escape, no matter to what quarter he may turn to flee from justice; and when the Atlantic telegraph is in working order, absconding to Europe will be just as ineffectual as flight to any part of this continent is now. The yessel by which the runaway sails is almost always known; so that, by the application of the ocean telegraph, he can be arrested the moment he sets his foot upon the shore of the Old World

THE BILL TO PROVIDE AGAINST UNSAFE BUILD-NGS.—There is a voluminous bill now before the Legislature to provide against unsafe buildngs in this city, a measure which, it is needless to add, is of the utmost importance. We have had frequent fatal examples of the insecurity of buildings in the metropolis, and almost every large fire which occurs multiplies them. The firemen are perhaps the class most expend to danger from the falling of buildings and walls, and it seems, therefore, quite proper that the nomination of officers to carry out the provisions of this bill-namely, a superintendent of buildings and his subordinates-should be entrusted to the heads of the Fire Department. subject to approval by the Mayor, as the bill provides shall be done; but in the exercise of this important duty we find that three members of the American Institute of Architects are authorized to act with the presiding officers of the Fire Department. To this provision we object, because, although it may be supposed that these gentlemen have considerable experience in the matter, it must not be forgotten that architects are very often builders as well, and it may happen that their own work would sometimes come under the supervision of the Superintendent; therefore the architects of New York should have nothing to do with the appointment of officials. If the advice of an architect should become necessary, it is very easy to employ one. With this exception, the bill seems to be unobjectionable.

ANOTHER SUNDAY LAW .- No sooner had the Governor vetoed the Sunday Amusement bill, which our moral and religious Legislature had enacted as an atonement to Heaven for all their legislative malpractices, than another bill, of a similar character—which we print else tainments, been introduced into the Senate, passed, we hope that Governois bill should treat it as he did the first one, regarding of the expectation of our legislators that its enact-

ment may enable them to stand well before the Court of Heaven, against which they have been sinning so grievously throughout the whole of the session.

VIRTUOUS INDIGNATION IN QUEER PLACES. We have been very much amused lately by the tone of mock indignation assumed by some of the abolition journals because a few of the New York merchants and bankers have raised a few thousand dollars to pay election expenses in Connecticut, and help to win the battle between the constitution and the laws on the one side, and the John Brown-Helper-Seward-Spooner fanatics on the other. The merchants of New York look at this election as being one of the greatest importance to the trade of the country. Our very existence as a nation may be depending upon the issues of this canvass. The issue is purely a national one, and in order to fight the battle thoroughly there is need of the sinews of war for printing and extraordinary expenses. As fer bribery, we do not suppose, the Tribune to the contrary, that there is a black republican in the whole length and breadth of Connecticut, from New Haven to Windsor Locks, or frem Norwalk to the Rhode Island line, who would sell his vote if all the wealth of the Rothschilds were placed before him. That is not the line of country for such doings. Connecticut virtue is above the seductions of Wall street.

The most amusing phase of the matter, however, is offered by the source from which these attacks come. The democrats do their work openly; but the abolitionists, as in Maine. choose a corrupt State Treasurer, and induce him to plunder from the public funds large sums wherewith individual election expenses were paid. And this is only a small specimen brick of the immense temple of corruption which such architects as Weed and Matteson have been building in the North for the last four or five years. The record of the party is as black as its theories, and for its organs to cry "bribery and corruption" may be fairly considered as the most sublime instance of magnificent impudence ever known in the his tory of party politics, which is rich in cases of superb assurance.

INDICTMENTS FOR BRIBING ALDERMEN.-The Grand Jury, we perceive, have found indict ments against Messrs. McIntyre and Tucker for endeavoring to bribe the unpurchasable Alderman Brady for \$2,000 to cast his vote in favor of Gideon J. Tucker for President of the Croton Board. This is all right; for if the indictment is proven the whole question, which is now somewhat involved in mystery, will be ventilated, and we shall probably learn the modus operandi in the purchase of an Alderman. It is all very well for Grand Juries to find indictments in cases of public corruption or fraud, as they have done from time to time, but it is of no practical value as long as the indictments are allowed to moulder in the pigeon holes of the District Attorney's office. We believe there is quite a flock of them roosting there at present, which, if brought before the courts, might have the effect of deterring some of our public peculators from their malpractices, or at least might serve to enlighten us a little more as to the purity of our city government.

INPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our New Boundary Dispute with England.

The Offer of the British Government Declined.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION Meeting of the National Democratic

Committee,

ke., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch. Washington, March 25, 1860. The Ban Juan Negotiations.

ations in regard to the San Juan affair are pro gressing slowly. The proposition recently submitted to our government by Great Britain upon a basis which she thought would be acceptable to the United States, by yield-ing our right to the island, and fixing the boundary so as to include other portions of her Majesty's territory which we do not claim, but which are worthless, was replied to, and respectfully but most positively declined. Our clear and undisputed right to the island was relterated, and, from good authority, I am informed our government has no idea of yielding one iota of their right to said island.
What new tack England will now pursue, the next mail from Europe will probably disclose. THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—CALL OF THE NATIONAL DEMO-CRATIC COMMITTEE.

The Chairman and Secretaries of the National Democratic Committee have issued a call for a meeting of the com. mittee on Thursday, the 5th of April, on important bus

ness, which business has something to do with changing the place for holding the National Convention. The fol-

lowing is the call:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1860.

The members of the Democratic National Committee are requested to meet in Washington on Thursday, April 5, for consultation on important business. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

D. A. SMALLEY, Chairman.

J. R. GEORGE,
C. L. VALLANGDIGHAM,
Secretaries.

JULIUS HESSE,

Six or eight members of the Committee are already in the city. Letters are pouring in every easy by hundreds upon the committee to change the place fron. Charleston.

It is understood that no change will 1 robably be made as to the place of holding the Convention; b. it it was thought mportant that the committee should be called together order to satisfy public opinion, and in the bope that the grievances complained of at Charleston may be

There is some talk among individual delegates now aere of an informal call upon the several State delegalions to confer at the same time with the Democratic Na tional Committee on the above named subject.

I learn this evening that the Academy of Music Philadelphia has been tendered free of charge. The itizens of Richmond have guaranteed accomto all who may choose to come, and that no extra charges

will be made.

DRIBGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION Virginia elects thirty delegates to Charleston, by fifteen district conventions. Ten of these districts have already Wise three, that is, six delegates. In the other district of the ten, one Wise man and one doubtful have been chosen. So the delegation thus far stands, twelve Hunter, seven Wise, one doubtful. Of the remaining five districts

four are regarded as certain for Hunter, and the other under consideration the appropriation for a Texas regi-ment. The Texas Sonators and Representatives had another hearing, and urged upon the committee to adopt it. The committee finally appointed the chairman, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, to call upon Stanton, and Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, to cast upon the Secretary of War, and ascertain whether the Texas regiment was necessary to suppress difficulties existing along the Indian and Mexican frontiers. These gentlemen will call upon the Secretary to morrow, and if he recom-

mends it, it will probably be adopted by the committee The Chairman of the House Judidiary

referred the whole subject of the backrupt law to a member of said committee, who is an eminent lawyer, and who is now examining the matter with a view of bringing forward a bill to meet the exigencies of the

times. Many of the ablest lawyers in the House, among whom are John Cochrane, Miles Taylor, Vallandighams and Ely, are prepared to support the measure with able RATIROADS TO THE PACIFIC Committee to-morrow to reconsider the vote whereby a agreed to report in favor of one route, but it is conagreed to report in favor of one route, but it is considered by a cauvass of opinion of the committee that the proposition will not be carried, and the committee will adhere to one route. The friends of the extreme Southern road are disposed to oppose the Central road, unless they can have the one designated in Wigfall's bill included in the report. An opinion prevails that the conflict between extremists will be so great that it will be impossible to pass a bill. It is contended by some

impossible to pass a bill. It is contended by some that the only railroad communication the Atlantis States will over get with the Pacific will be by the mode already accomplished as far as St. Joseph, a distance of about fifteen hundred miles from New Syork, which is the fruit of the advancement of civilization and the investment of private capital. In the same way, as the country is settled up, so will rail pads be constructed.

and will decide definitely in regard to the number of roads to be adopted. Their action is important, as it will determine whether a bill for realroads to the Pacific will be passed this session. The adoption of one road will be a virtual defeat of this great measure. STEAMERS FOR THE AFRICAN COAST.

The most abound proposition ever submitted to the Senate of the United States was that of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, for the construction of five or six steamers for service on the coast of Africa, where no new vesse; would last five years, and when we have five old steams lately purchased and fitted up for just such duty, and which would tast three times as long as new ves-sels, being thoroughly seasoned. Steamers built ex-pressly for the coast of Africa cannot be used for any other purpose, because an appropriation made for a specific object cannot be used for another. If the resolution was not offered wholly for personal political buncombe, and is to be seriously considered by the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs, the blunder can be corrected.

The Covode Corruption Investigating Committee is likely to be a formidable affair. Report says Fowler, Schell, Mather, McIntire, Bixby and others are to be summoned before it.

The bill for better preservation of lives of passengers on beard steamers and ferry boats will come up in the Mr. Washburne to put it upon its passage. The bill is im-portant, and requires attention. The member from New York on the Committee of Commerce, Mr. Cochrane, it is expected, will scrutinize it with a view to the marine in-THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

There seems to be adetermination to misrepresent the facts concerning the prospect of a ratification of the Mexican treaty. If there has been any change on the subject in the minds of republican Senators, it is not known here by those most deeply interested. There has been no change in the affairs of Mexico to warrant any different action from the present record. THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

the text for several Congressional speeches now in preparation. The republicans appear to be elated over the prospects in Connecticut. They say the despeakers are making republican voters. THE INDIANA MARSHALSHIP.

A large number of applicants for the successorship of the Indiana Marabalship are here. Among the names pressed for the place is that of Mr. Engli

Mr. Elliott, of Mass., in the examining the subject of the coole is—and report says the facts before the committee show that age trade is more infamous than that practised on the cosst—Africa. The preparation of the report being in able hands is will be an interesting and valuable document.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS. THE CASE OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The case of Judge Watrous, of Texas, is before the Judiciary Committee again. The friends of the Judge intend to let the Committee act upon the testimony against him, and not to put in any defence, in the hope thereby to compel the House to send the Judge to the Senate for trial upon a bill of impeachment. The charges against him are not the same that were brought at the last Congress, but those that were charged in the Thirty-third Congress.

THE WILMOT PROVISO. The nigger question will soon be in full blast again in ritories, intends to press the Wilmot Proviso upon all Tes

The Albany Delegates and the Charleston

The Democratic Central Committee have found the best arrangement they could make at Charleston for eighty persons is five dollars per day, to commence from the 18th of April, one week before the Convention, thus raising the extortion to nearly ten dollars a day each.

Remenstrance from Utica against the Imsolvent Bill.

A meeting of business men was held here on Saturdas evening, to remonstrate against the Insolvent bill passes by the Senate, and now before the Assembly. Committees were appointed to solicit oo operation in other part of the State, and to present the remonstrance at Albany A great deal of feeling is manifested on the subject.

The Canada at Boston. The steamship Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax arrived here at 7:30 A. M. to-day. Her mails for the South go forward by to night's overland train, due in New York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

Naval Intelligence.
Nonrots, March 25, 1860.
The United States steamer Pocahontas is expected to sail to morrow morning with scaled orders—no doubt to the Gulf.

Markets. Cotton—Sales to day 7,500 bales at easier but not quotably lower prices. Sugar steady at 6%c. a 7%c. for fair to fully fair. Flour very dull at \$5.5 a \$6.49 for superfine. Lard, in kegs, 11%c., and in bbls. 10%c. Freights and exchange unchanged.

Flour dull. Whiskey firm at 18 ½c a 18½c. Moss pork, more buyers than sellers, at \$17. Bacon stiffer, with more inquiry. Lard 10½c. a 11c. Sight exchange on New York for gold unchanged.

The Second Sunday Amusement Law. The following is the second Sunday law just introduced into the Senate and reported by Mr. MoGraw, from the has been read twice and committed to the Com

AN ACT TO PRESERVE THE PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER

ON THE PIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, COMMONLY CALLED SUNDAY.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert room, or other room or place within the city and county of New York, interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, minstrelay, negro or other dancing, or any other entertubes, and the stage, or any part or parts therein, or or any cytemstrian circus or dramatic performance, or or any mus, call performance, except as part of religious or any mus, call performance, except as part of religious worship.

say performance, except as part of religious or any mus. Sec. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of this law, and every person aiding in such exhibition, by this law, and every person aiding in such exhibition, by advertisement or other of the such exhibition, by a such exhibition, part of a building, ground, garden or concert room, or other of mor place, who shall lease or let out the same for the part of any such exhibition such purpose, or assent that be used for such purpose, such purpose, if the same shall and in addition to the shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, we shall be subjected punishment therefor provided by a whall be subjected punishment therefor provided by a linguishment of the property of the Reformation of Juvenile Da. linguients in said city are hereby authorized, in the name of the people of this State, to prosecute, sue for and recover for the use of said society, in addition to which every such exhibition or performance shall of itself forfer, acate and annul and reader void and of no effect, any liceuse which shall have been heretofore obtained fray manager, proprietor, owner or lessee, consents to, causing or allewing, or letting any part of a builty for the purpose of such exhibition and performance.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect imprintedly.

The Fire at the ** Demis.

TO THE EDITOR OF HE HERALD,
TO THE EDITOR OF HE HERALD,
St. Liest, March 24, 1860.

Lest, March 24, 1860.

I beg to correct the error is statement which appeared in your paper yesterday regard to the late fire at my house, by stating that centire loss of those boarders which were located in y immediate vicinity of the rosm where the fire origina/ore anxious to state that none of where the fire origina/ore anxious to state that none of site. However, I are the statement, and that all were my guests were in y least alarmed, and that all were provided with sup a partiments in other parts of the hotal.

PETER DEGINE, Proprietz.